

## ROO

- ROO'MY. *adj.* [from *room*.] Spacious; wide; large.  
 With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,  
 Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden*  
 This sort of number is more roomy; the thought can turn  
 itself with greater ease in a larger compass. *Dryden*  
 ROOST. *n. f.* [from *roost*, Saxon.]  
 1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.  
 Sooner than the matten-bell was rung,  
 He clasp'd his wings upon his roost, and sung. *Dryden*  
 2. The act of sleeping.  
 A fox spied out a cock at roost upon a tree. *L'Estrange*  
 Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the  
 body at roost. *Derham's Physico-Theology*  
 To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roosten*, Dutch; of the same etymology with  
*roft*.]  
 1. To sleep as a bird.  
 The cock roosted at night upon the boughs. *L'Estrange*  
 2. To lodge. In burlesque.  
 ROOT. *n. f.* [*rot*, Swedish; *rood*, Danish.]  
 1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and sup-  
 ports the stems with nourishment.  
 The layers will in a month strike roots, being planted in a  
 light loamy earth, mixed with excellent rotten soil, and sifted.  
*Boechm's Kalendar*  
 When you would have many new roots of fruit trees, take  
 a low tree and bow it, and lay all his branches flat upon the  
 ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take  
 root. *Bacon's Natural History*  
 A flow'r in meadow ground, amellus call'd;  
 And from one root the rising stem bestows  
 A wood of leaves. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks*  
 In October, the hops will settle and strike root against  
 spring. *Mortimer's Husbandry*  
 2. The bottom; the lower part.  
 Deep to the roots of hell the gather'd breach  
 They fasten'd. *Milton*  
 These subterraneous vaults would be found especially about  
 the roots of the mountains. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*  
 3. A plant of which the root is esculent.  
 Those plants, whose roots are eaten, are carrots, turnips,  
 and radishes. *Watts*  
 4. The original; the first cause.  
 Why did my parents send me to the schools,  
 That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?  
 Since the desire to know first made men fools,  
 And did corrupt the root of all mankind. *Davies*  
 Whence,  
 But from the author of all ill, could spring  
 So deep a malice, to confound the race  
 Of mankind in one root. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
 The love of money is the root of all evil, is a truth uni-  
 versally agreed in. *Temple*  
 5. The first ancestor.  
 It was said,  
 That myself should be the root, and father  
 Of many kings. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*  
 They were the roots, out of which sprang two distinct  
 people, under two distinct governments. *Locke*  
 6. Fixed residence.  
 That love took deepest root, which first did grow. *Dry.*  
 7. Impression; durable effect.  
 Having this way eased the church, as they thought of su-  
 perstition, they went on till they had plucked up even those  
 things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper  
 root. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*  
 To ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth.  
 Her fallow leas  
 The darnel, hemlock and rank fumitory  
 Doth root upon. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*  
 Underneath the grove of sycamore,  
 That westward roseth, did I see your son. *Shakspeare*  
 The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep  
 rooting from bastard slips, nor lay any fast foundation. *Wisd.*  
 After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good, by  
 loosening of the earth. *Bacon*  
 The coulter must be proportioned to the soil, because, in  
 deep grounds, the weeds root the deeper. *Mortimer*  
 2. To turn up earth.  
 To ROOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To fix deep in the earth.  
 When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,  
 And rooted forests fly before their rage,  
 At once the clashing clouds to battle move. *Dryden*  
 Where th' impetuous torrent rushing down  
 Huge craggy stones, and rooted trees had thrown,  
 They left their couriers. *Dryden's Æneis*  
 2. To impress deeply.  
 The great important end that God designs it for, the go-  
 vernment of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its  
 being rooted deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of  
 being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South*

## ROR

- They have so rooted themselves in the opinions of their  
 party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience. *Watts*  
 3. To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate.  
 He's a rank weed,  
 And we must root him out. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*  
 Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,  
 Who, like a bear too savage, doth root up  
 His country's peace. *Shakspeare, Timon of Athens*  
 The Egyptians think it sin to root up or to bite  
 Their leeks or onions, which they serve with holy rite.  
*Raleigh's History of the World*  
 Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands. *Dryden*  
 The royal husbandman appear'd,  
 And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd;  
 The thorns he rooted out, the rubbish clear'd,  
 And blest th' obedient field. *Dryden*  
 4. To destroy; to banish.  
 Not to destroy, but root them out of heav'n. *Milton*  
 In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase,  
 If conscience roots up all our inward peace. *Granville*  
 ROOTED. *adj.* [from *root*.] Fixed; deep; radical.  
 Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
 Raze out the written troubles of the brain.  
 The danger is great to them, who, on a weaker foun-  
 dation, do yet stand firmly rooted, and grounded in the love  
 of Christ. *Hammond's Pandermentals*  
 You always joined a violent desire of perpetually changing  
 places with a rooted laziness. *Swift to Gog.*  
 Rootedly. *adv.* [from *rooted*.] Deeply; strongly.  
 They all do hate him as rootedly as I. *Shakspeare*  
 ROOTY. *adj.* [from *root*.] Full of roots.  
 ROPE. *n. f.* [*rop*, Saxon; *reep*, *roep*, Dutch.]  
 1. A cord; a string; a halter.  
 Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a rope,  
 And told thee to what purpose. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*  
 An anchor, let down by a rope, maketh a sound, and yet  
 the rope is no solid body, whereby the sound can ascend. *Ba.*  
 Who would not guess there might be hopes,  
 The fear of gallows and ropes  
 Before their eyes, might reconcile  
 Their animosities a while. *Hudibras*  
 I cannot but confess myself mightily surprized, that, in a  
 book, which was to provide chains for all mankind, I should  
 find nothing but a rope of sand. *Lad.*  
 Hang yourself up in a true rope, that there may appear no  
 trick in it. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*  
 2. Any row of things depending: as, a rope of ements.  
 To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities;  
 to concrete into glutinous filaments.  
 Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and  
 partly stick to themselves: and therefore rope and draw them-  
 selves in threads; as pitch, glue and birdlime. *Bacon*  
 In this close vessel place the earth accur'd,  
 But fill'd brimful with wholesome water first,  
 Then run it through, the drops will rope around. *Dryden*  
 ROPE-DANCER. *n. f.* [*rope and dancer*.] An artist who dances  
 on a rope.  
 Salvian, amongst other publick shews, mentions the Pe-  
 taminarii; probably derived from the Greek *πετασιν*, which  
 signifies to fly, and may refer to such kind of ropedancers.  
*Wilkins's Mathematical Magick*  
 Statius, posted on the highest of the two summits, the  
 people regarded with the same terror, as they look upon a dan-  
 ring ropedancer, whom they expect to fall every moment.  
*Adisson's Guardian*  
 Nie bounced up with a spring equal to that of one of your  
 nimblest tumblers or ropedancers, and fell foul upon John Bull,  
 to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand. *Arbutnot*  
 ROPINESS. *n. f.* [from *ropy*.] Viscosity; glutinousness.  
 ROP-MAKER, or ROPE. *n. f.* [*rope and maker*.] One who  
 makes ropes to sell.  
 The ropemaker bear me witness,  
 That I was lent for nothing but a rope. *Shakspeare*  
 ROPERY. *n. f.* [from *rope*.] Rogue's tricks. See ROPE-  
 TRICK.  
 What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his  
 ropery. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice*  
 ROPETRICK. *n. f.* [*rope and trick*.] Probably rogue's tricks;  
 tricks that deserve the halter.  
 She may perhaps call him half a score knaves, or so: as  
 he begin once, he'll rail in his ropetricks. *Shakspeare*  
 ROPY. *adj.* [from *rope*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.  
 Alk for what price thy venal tongue was sold;  
 Tough, wither'd truffles, ropy wine, a dith  
 Of shotten herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden's Juv.*  
 Take care  
 Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive  
 Precipitant the biter ropy lees. *Philips*  
 ROQUELAURE. *n. f.* [French.] A cloak for men.  
 Within the roqueleure's clasp thy hands are pent. *Gog.*  
 ROTATION. *n. f.* [*rotis*, Latin.] A falling of dew.  
 ROTID. *adj.*

## ROS

- RO'RID. *n. f.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy.  
 A vehicle conveys it through less accessible cavities into the  
 liver, from thence into the veins, and so in a roid substance  
 through the capillary cavities. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors*  
 ROSIFEROUS. *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing dew. *Dict.*  
 ROSIFLUENT. *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Dict.*  
 RO'SARY. *n. f.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which  
 the Romanists number their prayers.  
 No rosary this votive needs,  
 Her very syllables are beads. *Cleveland*  
 Every day propound to yourself a rosary or a chaplet of  
 good works, to present to God at night. *Taylor*  
 RO'SCID. *adj.* [*roscidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew;  
 consisting of dew.  
 Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for the spirits of  
 wine prey upon the roscid juice of the body. *Bacon*  
 The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth  
 than upon another; for that earth is moist roscid. *Bacon*  
 ROSE. *n. f.* [*rofe*, Fr. *roja*, Lat.] A flower.  
 The flower of the rose is composed of several leaves, which  
 are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whose  
 leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a roundish or oblong fleshy  
 fruit inclosing several angular hairy seeds; to which may be  
 added, it is a weak pithy shrub, for the most part beset with  
 prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the species are, 1. The  
 wild briar, dog rose, or hep-tree. 2. Wild briar or dog rose,  
 with large prickly hays. 3. The greater English apple-bear-  
 ing rose. 4. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved rose. 5. The  
 dwarf wild Burnet-leaved rose, with variegated leaves.  
 6. The striped Scotch rose. 7. The sweet briar or eglantine.  
 8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All the other sorts of  
 roses are originally of foreign growth, but are hardly enough  
 to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and pro-  
 duce beautiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller*  
 Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves  
 For tubs and baths, bring down the rose cheek'd youth  
 To th' tub fast and the diet. *Shakspeare, Timon of Athens*  
 Patience thou young and rose lipp'd cherubin. *Shakspeare*  
 Let us crown ourselves with rose buds, before they be wi-  
 ther'd. *Wisdom ii. 8.*  
 This way of procuring autumnal roses will, in moist rose  
 bushes, fail; but, in some good bearers, it will succeed.  
*Boyle*  
 Here without thorn the rose.  
 For her th' unfolding rose of Eden blooms. *Pope*  
 To speak under the Rose. To speak any thing with safety, so as  
 not afterwards to be discovered.  
 By defining a secrecy to words *spoke under the rose*, we  
 mean, in society and computation, from the ancient custom in  
 symposium meetings, to wear chaplets of roses about their  
 heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*  
 ROSE. *pret. of rise*.  
 Eve rose and went forth 'mong her flow'rs. *Milton*  
 RO'SEATE. *adj.* [*rosat*, Fr. from *rose*.]  
 1. Rosy; full of roses.  
 I come, ye ghosts! I prepare your rosetate bow'rs,  
 Celestial palms and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope*  
 2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.  
 RO'SEN. *adj.* [from the noun.] crimsoned; flushed.  
 Can you blame her, being a maid yet rosen over with the  
 virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a  
 naked blind boy. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*  
 ROSE-MALLOW. *n. f.* Is in every respect larger than the com-  
 mon mallow; the leaves are rougher, and the plant grows  
 almost shrubby. *Miller*  
 RO'SEMARY. *n. f.* [*rosmarinus*, Lat.] Is a verticillate plant,  
 with a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper  
 lip or crest is cut into two parts, and turns up backward with  
 crooked stamina or chives; but the under lip or beard is di-  
 vided into three parts, the middle segment being hollow like  
 a spoon; out of the two or three-toothed flower-cup rises the  
 point, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which after-  
 ward turn to so many seeds that are roundish, and are in-  
 closed in the flower-cup. *Miller*  
 Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,  
 Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms  
 Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary;  
 And with this horrible object, from low farms,  
 Inforce their charity. *Shakspeare, King Lear*  
 Around their cell  
 Set rows of rosemary with flowering stem. *Dryden*  
 Rosemary is small, but a very odoriferous shrub; the princi-  
 pal use of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for  
 washing. *Mortimer's Husbandry*  
 The neighbours  
 Follow'd with willful look the damsel bier,  
 Sprig'd d'rosmary the lads and lasses bore. *Gog.*  
 ROSE-NOBLE. *n. f.* An English gold coin, in value anciently  
 sixteen shillings. *Diid.*  
 The succeeding kings coined rose-nobles and double rose-  
 nobles, the great sovereigns with the same inscription, *Johannes*  
*transiens per medium eorum ibat.* *Camden's Remains*

## ROT

- RO'SEWATER. *n. f.* [*rofe* and *water*.] Water distilled from  
 roses.  
 Attend him with a silver bason  
 Full of rosewater. *Shakspeare*  
 His drink should be cooling; as fountain water with rose-  
 water and sugar of roses. *Wileman's Surgery*  
 RO'SET. *n. f.* [from *rose*.] A red colour for painters.  
 Grind ceruls with a weak water of gum-lake, roset, and  
 vermilion, which maketh it a fair carnation. *Peacbam*  
 RO'SIER. *n. f.* [*rozier*, Fr.] A rosebush.  
 Her yellow golden hair  
 Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought,  
 Ne other tire she on her head did wear,  
 But crown'd with a garland of sweet rozier. *Fairy Queen*  
 RO'SIN. *n. f.* [properly *rofin*; *rofine*, Fr. *rosina*, Lat.]  
 1. Insipidated turpentine; a juice of the pine.  
 The billows from the kindling prow retire,  
 Pitch, rosin, tearwood on red wings aspire. *Garth*  
 2. Any insipidated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.  
 Tea contains little of a volatile spirit; its rosin or fixed oil,  
 which is bitter and astringent, cannot be extracted but by  
 rectified spirit. *Arbutnot on Aliments*  
 To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin.  
 Bouzebeus who could sweetly sing,  
 Or with the rosin'd bow torment the string. *Gog.*  
 RO'SINY. *adj.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling rosin. The example  
 should perhaps be rosin. See RO'SSEL.  
 The best soil is that upon a sandy gravel or rosin sand. *Templ.*  
 RO'SSEL. *n. f.*  
 A true rossel or light land, whether white or black, is what  
 they are usually planted in. *Mortimer's Husbandry*  
 RO'SSELLY. *adj.* [from *rossel*.]  
 In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper:  
 that which I have observed to be the best soil is a rosselly top,  
 and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer's Husbandry*  
 RO'STRATED. *adj.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of  
 ships.  
 He brought to Italy an hundred and ten rostrated gallees of  
 the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbutnot*  
 RO'STRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
 1. The beak of a bird.  
 2. The beak of a ship.  
 3. The scaffold whence orators harangued.  
 Vespasian erected a column in Rome, upon whose top was  
 the prow of a ship, in Latin *rostrum*, which gave name to  
 the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were  
 made, being built of the prows of those ships of Antium,  
 which the Romans overthrew. *Peacbam on Drawing*  
 Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour,  
 And strive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addison*  
 4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver  
 in the common alembicks; also a crooked scissars, which the  
 surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds. *Quin.*  
 RO'SY. *adj.* [*rosus*, Lat.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beau-  
 ty, colour, or fragrance.  
 When the rosy finger'd morning fair,  
 Weary of aged Tithon's sallow bed,  
 Had spied her purple robe through dewy air. *Fa. Queen*  
 A smile that glow'd  
 Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. *Milton*  
 Fairest blossom! do not slight  
 That age, which you may know so soon;  
 The rosy morn renews her light,  
 And milder glory to the noon. *Willers*  
 The rosy finger'd morn appears,  
 And from her mantle shakes her tears,  
 In promise of a glorious day.  
 As Thessalian steeds the race adorn,  
 So rosy colour'd Helen is the pride  
 Of Lacedemon, and of Greece beside. *Dryden*  
 While blooming youth and gay delight  
 Sit on thy rosy cheeks confest,  
 Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right  
 To triumph o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior*  
 To ROT. *v. n.* [*rotan*, Saxon; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrify;  
 to lose the cohesion of its parts.  
 A man may rot even here.  
 From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,  
 And then from hour to hour we rot and rot.  
 Being more nearly exposed to the air and weather, the bo-  
 dies of the animals would suddenly corrupt and rot; the bones  
 would likewise all rot in time, except those which were se-  
 cured by the extraordinary strength of their parts. *Woodward*  
 To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.  
 No wood shone that was cut down alive, but such as was  
 rotted in stock and root while it grew. *Bacon*  
 Frowning Auter seeks the southern sphere,  
 And rot, with endless rain, th' unwholesome year. *Dryden*  
 ROT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted.  
 In an unlucky grange, the sheep died of the rot, the swine  
 of the mange, and not a goose or duckling throve. *B. John.*  
 The